CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 51 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. XI. CHICAGO SATURDAY MORNING JULY 4 1857. NO. 22

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,

PUBLISHED BY RAY, MEDILL & CO.,

OFFICE.....No. 51 CLARK STREET.

Terms—Cash in Advance.

Daily delivered in city, per year.....$12
" " " per week.....25
" mailed, per year.....10
Tri-Weekly, by mail in advance, per year.....5
Daily, " 6 months.....3
Weekly, per year.....2
" " 6 months.....1
Money Letters, if Registered, may be sent at our risk.
Address "RAY, MEDILL & CO., Chicago, Ill."

Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

PERRY MARSHALL.....Lessee.
J. G. HANLEY.....Manager

Engagement Night of the Wonderful RAVEL FAMILY—GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS; TRIA MATHIAS, the admired Russian Artist; THE MARTINETTI FAMILY AND TROUPE; MONS. DUBOUCHET, & BLONDIN, THE

SEVENTH EVENING.....July 4, 1857

DARING FEATS UPON THE TIGHT ROPE. By Gabriel Ravel, Mons. Blondin, Mons. Blondin and Master Ravel.

The beautiful Ballet, entitled ROSE AND PAPILLON. In which the celebrated Russian Dancerine, Tria Mathias, will appear.

The Grand Classic Scene entitled THE GLADIATORS. By the three Brothers Lafon, Philippe and Ignacio Martinez.

The Laughable Pantomime entitled ROBERT MACAIRE. Jacques Strop.....Gabriel Ravel. Robert Macaire.....Francois Ravel.

Monday Evening.....July 6, 1857.

Commencing with wonders in addition to the THIRD ROPE.

By Mons. Blondin, Mons. Dubouchet, and Master Ravel.

The Beautiful Ballet entitled the JULIE DE MENPHIS. In which Tria Mathias, Mlle. Zoe Gilbert and Miss Frances Wilson will appear.

The grand Classic Scene, entitled THE DEFIANCE. By the wonderful Brothers Lafon & Philippe Martinetti.

The Comic Pantomime entitled JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE. Jocko.....Gabriel Ravel. Pipo.....Francois Ravel.

☞ NOTICE.—No Free List suspended.

ADMITTANCE—To the First Circle and Parquette, 50 cts. Orchestra Seats, 75 cts. Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Reserved Parquette Circle, 50 cts. Gallery for colored people, 25c. Doors open at 7, performance commences at 8 precisely. Box Office open from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. till 5 P. M., when seats may be secured.

North's National Theatre.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Proprietor
H. H. SIMSON.....Acting Manager
WM. RAYNOR.....Stage Manager

July 4th, 1857.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Engagement of MR. WM. McFARLAND AND MISS S. S. WOODBURY.

This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, will be performed the National Drama of HARRY BURNHAM.

Harry Burnham.....Mr. Phillips. Sir Lean.....Mr. Arnold.

The Evening performance will commence with DON CESAR DE BAZAN. Don Cesar de Bazan.....Mr. Wm. McFarland. Maritana.....Miss S. S. Woodbury.

Dance.....By the Sisters Hussels.

To conclude with the grand Melodic Drama, HARRY BURNHAM. Harry Burnham.....Mr. Dalesy. Sir Lean.....Mr. Arnold.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. W. E. BURTON.

Monday Evening.....July 6, 1857.

Will be performed the Comedy of SHERIDAN'S NINTH WIDOW. Accordingly Sheet.....Mr. Burton. WANDERING MINSTREL.....Mr. Burton.

Prices of Admission—Box Office (Lower Tier) $1; Upper Private Box $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts; Family Circle 25 cts; and 50 cts; Orchestra Chairs 75 cts; Family circle 25 cts, and 50 cts. Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 7½. Engagement extraordinary of the Great Comedian.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

TO-DAY, THERE WILL BE TWO GRAND Performances of J. R. Smith's COLOSSAL TOUR OF EUROPE.

Sits pronounced by the London Times and New York papers to be the most wonderful Exhibition of the Age. Open at 10 and 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts. The Grand Tour embraces in

FRANCE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, and other portions of the Old World.

Also, THE BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA FIELD, who today commence the Morning Performances, at 10 o'clock, in the afternoon and 7½ in the evening. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

OLE BULL

Respectfully announces that he will give his second and positively last

Grand Farewell Concert,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Monday Evening, July 6, 1857.

The Vocal portion of which will be in English, assisted by MR. HARRISON GEORGE, the celebrated English Tenor, MR. SCHUCHARDT, the great English Bass Singer; MR. W. DRESSLER, the distinguished Flautist and Composer.

The Instrumental portion will be executed by the Full Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann, who will conduct the Overture to Tancredi, and the Symphony in C Minor, by Beethoven, and Mozart's Jupiter Symphony.

Tickets, 75 cents; reserved and secured seats, $1. To be had at S. S. Wheeler's Music Store, and at the door.

The music will commence at half past 7 o'clock. Monday, July 6, at Monday Music Store, a display of Ole Bull and his Violin, with a Free Ticket to the Concert.

Ladies will be in attendance to conduct parties to their seats.

A particular notice to-morrow.

Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

July 4-2t

Grand Regatta.

THE CHICAGO REGATTA ASSOCIATION will give their First Annual Regatta on the morning of July 4th, 1857, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, as follows:

FIRST RACE—For men, six oars, of pleasure Boats, Dashes, four miles. Entries Fee, $5.

First Prize.....$50.
Second Prize.....$20.

SECOND RACE—For Boats pulling two pair of Sculls, one mile.

First Prize.....$20.
Second Prize.....$10.

THIRD RACE—For Boats pulling a single pair of Sculls, Wagering race, one mile. Entries Fee, $2.

First Prize.....$20.
Second Prize.....$10.

The Regatta is open and to be managed by the Members of the Association.

J. W. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Box 1010 Chicago P. O.

CITY ITEMS.

PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after July 5th, trains by the Pittsburgh and Chicago Railroad will leave Chicago at 7:45, Night Express at 6 P. M.

RASPBERRIES, the first of the season, were selling yesterday at J. W. Doane & Co's, next to the Post Office, and at other places. They were from Cincinnati, and were most delicious berries.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—On Monday evening Mr. Wm. H. Burton, the well known comedian, commences an engagement at the National. The plays are Serious Family, Mr. Burton as Aminadab Sleek, and the Wandering Minstrel.

CHICAGO THEATRE.—The Ravels have been engaged for another week at the Chicago Theatre. On Monday night, the ballet of the Isle of Nymphs, Tight Rope Performances, the chariot scene, "The Defiance," and the pantomime of Jocko the Brazilian Ape, is the programme.

REGATTA ASSOCIATION MEETING.—A meeting of the members of the Regatta Association will be held at the Gymnasium at 5 o'clock this morning. The positions of the boats in the race will be drawn at that time. Every member of the Association is expected to be present at the hour fixed upon.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull; Hon. A. Lincoln; Hon. G. M. Hatch, Secretary of State; and Hon. J. K. Dubois, Auditor of State, were expected to arrive in this city last evening. Quarters have been provided for them at the Tremont House.

In Town.—R. Wheeler, Esq., of the Buffalo Express, and family; Capt. Creesy, of the famous clipper ship Flying Cloud; and Geo. W. Matsell, late Chief of Police of New York, are at the Tremont House.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found in the Lake on Wednesday, has been identified as that of Capt. Wm. Phillips, of the ill-fated brig David Stuart, wrecked on the first of April last. The relatives of the unfortunate man took charge of his body, and it was buried yesterday.

WARM SUPPER.—Sam Boone Caught.—Mr. McLane and his son were robbed of some $20 yesterday at the Waverly House by the old game of "watch stuffing." Billet, a well known rascal, did the job, but just as he was making off, officers Kauffman and Gillespie, who were watching him, took him into custody and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—We were yesterday shown three finely bound volumes, the works of Shakespeare, Byron and Scott, a gift to Al'd. Sawyer, from his pupils. The summer term of Mr. Sawyer's school has just closed, and the new term commences on the 14th of September next. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, entering a thoroughness in their instruction not usual in schools which are overcrowded.

OPENING NIGHT OF THE DRAMATIC UNION.—The Chicago Dramatic Union announces a first performance at the German Theatre, North Wells street, on next Monday evening. The plays are "Dickalo" and "Two in the Morning." Le Fields Alta Gracos, and an efficient orchestra has been secured. Mr. Wm. H. Hill assumes the part of the Moor, Mr. F. R. Pierce is the Inga and Mrs. E. M. Day the Desdemona of this occasion.

Cement Roofing.

A NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW CONTRACTING to put on the CHICAGO PATENT HEAT-TO-FIRE AND WATER-PROOF CEMENT ROOFING, which is the only cheap and durable Roofing that can be put on by the mechanics in every climate. It is water, and to a point of depending, fire-proof, if not superior, and is cheaper than any other roofing. It can be put on over any old material upon which it is spread. We put it on less than or equal to the cost of tarring, and it will last for at least five times as long. We warrant Slate Roofs, Gravel Roofs, Shingle Roofs, Felt, Metal, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Gravel, Pitch, Tar, Felt, Metal, Tin, Copper, Zinc, Our price is 40 per square (10 feet square) covering or finishing the roof, and we will put on the roof for 10c. We apply it upon Tin, Iron, or Metal Roofs for $1 per square, and we will put on the roof for 10c. Our Cement is not a patent that can be used. We are also applying this Cement Roofing to Brick Houses, Stone Houses, Frame Houses, and meet it between the Brackets, Dormer Windows, &c., so perfectly that it will last as long as the house. We are also prepared to put down any of our larger Lake Street Diamond Roofs. We invite all persons who want a good roof, that will not need repairing, to call at our office, No. 10 Dearborn street, near Lake, or at our Agent's, Mr. Wm. Dunlap, Chicago, Ill., who will give information, and receive from Fire Insurance Agencies, Builders, Railroad Companies, and all others, the necessary orders. We are prepared to take orders for work in the Country; and to furnish the Rights to Use the Patent in Counties, or Districts, with ample directions for applying it themselves. Our Office open from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M., when seats may be secured.

S. G. HOOKER & CO.,

Box 1111, Post Office. Proprietors.

☞ Read the following, among a large number of testimonies from citizens in Chicago, where this Roof is now almost universally adopted and used, and where there are buildings in great numbers that have been put on two, three and five years ago, which have stood the climate for weather and fire alone, including no portion when first applied.

OFFICE OF DIRECT STATE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Front st., bet. State and Dearborn.

To all whom it may concern:—This is to certify that I have applied Cement Roofing, put on by S. G. Hooker & Co., to Fire and Water Proof Cement Roofing, and believe it to be an entirely superior article, and that it has stood the test of fire, as I was an eye-witness of a house built of one of these Roofs, which was burned down in the great fire of 1857, and which stood, firmly upon the Roof and Cornice for nearly two days after the building was burned to the ground, and saved the building.—Signed, T. W. HASKELL, President Buckeye State Insurance Co.

CHICAGO AGENCY ROYAL INS. CO.,

I have examined W. S. Chase & Co.'s Patent Fire and Water Proof Cement Roofing, and believe it to be a good roofing, and can recommend it to all who may be in want of a roof, upon the cheap terms I have done, and have witnessed upon the city roofs of Chicago. Signed, Agent Royal Ins. Co., London and Liverpool.

Dated Chicago, Ill., June 15th, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:—This is to certify that I have examined W. S. Chase & Co.'s Patent Fire and Water Proof Cement Roofing, on some of the buildings put on by them, and believe it to be a good roofing, and can recommend it to all who may be in want of a Fire and Water Proof Roof.

Signed, BAKER & TUCKER, Gas Fitters, No. 10 Dearborn st.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1856.

HOWE, S. C. HOWES & Co.—Gents: In justice to yourselves and the public, I feel it my duty to say, that your Fire and Water Proof Cement Roof, we take great pleasure in making the following testimony, viz:

We have been engaged, personally, in laying all our roofs in the City of Chicago, for the last five years, up to the day. We had a very rare opportunity of Cement Roofing, and we know, from the best of experience, the merits and demerits of the day. We are now satisfied, I am a very, very, very,

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning.....July 4, 1857.

American Natal Day.

Our time honored anniversary is again here. The land will ring to-day from end to end with unmeaning platitudes uttered by wily and ambitious politicians, or by empty headed sophomoric orators. We shall be told not only that we are the first and happiest, but also that we are the wisest and best people on the face of the globe. These gentlemen will compare our unrivalled material prosperity, and the peace that has dwelt within our borders, with highly colored pictures of the poverty and distress, the despotism, the internal discord, the wars and rumors of wars in the Old World; and, with infinite complacency, will deduce this moral that we American citizens are the more happy because we are the more virtuous, and are the better governed because the majority rules, and not an aristocracy or a single despot.

We ask our readers to day to pause and think for a moment how far these gentlemen are correct. Is it generous, is it manly, is it right, to devote this great anniversary to such exultation? The great material prosperity of these United States is due to Fortune and the kindness of that Providence who has opened to our toil this land of unrivaled fertility and resources. The institutions under which we live are inherited, not self-acquired, and are a disgrace to us if we are not worthy of them. The will of the majority is a better governor than a despot, only just so far as that majority is more enlisted with the love of truth and justice, and when a majority becomes blind, ignorant and cruel, there can be no firmer despot, no harder tyrant. Is then, in our opinion, will be this day the truest patriot and teacher, who shall hold the mirror up to the dominant majority in the different sections of this country, and show them how the spirit and devotion, the intelligence and patriotism of to-day compare with that which inaugurated the Republic. Plain truth, and serious thinking, are what the people want, and not blatant exultation.

We say this because we believe that our eighty one years of national existence have not improved our national character. We believe that we neither deserve nor possess the esteem of the world; the thinking portion of the world—in the same measure as our forefathers deserved and possessed it. FRANKLIN, WASHINGTON, ADAMS, and a host of others, who laid the foundation of the Republic, can safely challenge history throughout the whole world's history. The simple grandeur of these men excited the awe and veneration of Europe; not that men of equal genius did not then and do not now exist; but their unspotted purity, their stern republican simplicity, their unflinching devotion, their disregard of personal aggrandizement, their unsurpassed love of liberty, carried, even in their own day, the minds of men back to the storied times of Rome to seek a comparison. And they were but types of the masses out of which they had sprung. In them the hardy virtues of the Republic found an embodiment and an expression. The people they represented, whether in the armies they commanded or in the halls of deliberation, were a fitting type of those who had to extend its blessing to all men alike, hated vice, and were contented to live in homely and republican simplicity.

Alas! who are the types of the popular character to-day—what band of men sit in the places of the great departed we have entombed? Will our orators dare to assert, that even the effetest tyranny of the Old World can offer anything to surpass the bribery and corruption at Washington? Will they boast of our wonderful technical prosperity, will they remain to point out what is to be expected of homely simplicity and Republican equality? Can they with any truth affirm, that the American people love liberty as sincerely, as generously as they did eighty-one years ago—a liberty not for a class, but for all mankind—a generous love and faith, in whose eyes all mankind were born free and equal? They may, and perhaps will say these things, but while they say them they know that they are simply untrue. It is not to be denied, it cannot be winked out of sight, that that which makes a Republic a blessing, that which makes a majority a more desirable ruler than an individual, that is, *purity and love of justice*, are growing less and less rife in the American people.

We have grown selfish and narrow hearted as we have grown rich. The Pharisee of old did not glose over the Bible more shallowly than our modern politicians distort and wrest the constitution wrought by our forefathers as a shader and bulwark of a divine and far reaching liberty; the people do not see the chasm which already yawns between present and past, and rather than believe that they have forsaken the creed of earlier times, persuade themselves that words have lost their meaning. What signified to us the Declaration of Independence? Though it was the most important document ever put forth to the world, though prepared and criticised and subjected by a deliberative body of wise men and profound statesmen, it little more than half a century has obliterated its teaching out of our minds and put it into a collection of theories and generalities.

This great change of feeling and principle is not less evident in the laws and manners of to-day. The wealth of the North has confined with the negro slavery of the South to put expediency in the place of principle. Revert, reader, over the last few years, and recall the wounds which this combination has inflicted upon the republic. Recall the great laws that have been passed (the perversion of precedent to purposes of tyranny, the flagitious slave law, the outrages in Boston, and the dreadful anomalies of Kansas. Recall the violation of the privilege of debate in the case of Senator Sumner. Recall the general decay of principle throughout the Northern States for the five years preceding the formation of the great Republican party—how free speech has been forbidden and honest and outspoken men have been driven from public office, and honest and outspoken preachers from the pulpit. These and more would fall to be enumerated or to count upon these findings. They prove what no intelligent reading and thinking man will dare deny: that a great change has taken and is taking place in the spirit of the American people.

To that circle of readers to whom our words will this day reach, we urge these things as a proper subject for serious reflection. The people are the source to which we are to look for the character of our institution. The defence of our liberty is, not in the Declaration of Independence, not in the Constitution, not in the laws enacted by Congress, but in the popular character from which all these emanate. When that corrupts, no charters will save us from decay, and ultimate despotism. The people will be the living inspiration by which our institution are informed. The blatant orators who flatter the popular prejudice and who will fill the air to-day with the doctrines of *vox Populi vox Dei*, if they did their duty would tell the multitude that the voice of the people might not to be listened to unless it is indeed the voice of God; that is, of love, of truth and of justice; that when a people have enslaved their they are no longer fit to rule themselves, and are ripe for tyranny. And then they would go further and say that the American people are beginning to unlearn them, and consequently are beginning to prepare themselves for the loss of those institutions in the preservation of which to-day they will so thoughtlessly clamor.

The French Election.

On one occasion during the Revolution "Old Put" had received a lot of new recruits, and as he had some fighting which he wished to do before long, and wanted men but willing men, he drew up the little fellows in rank before them. "Now," say he, "boys, I don't want to restrain any one of you who wishes to leave; therefore, if any of you are dissatisfied, and desires to return home, they may signify the same by stepping six paces in front of the line. But, added the old war dog, "I'll be d——d if I don't shoot the first man that steps out."

We remember on the occasion upon which the Republican party of Illinois were invited to vote at the election last week, the tenor of which we have not yet heard, but can pretty closely guess. Louis Napoleon gave notice that the election would be entirely free, and every body could vote his own ticket; but the notice was significantly given that any soldiers of whom he is carrying the government of France would be present at the election.

Indeed, from the tenor of the Golden Circular, "Vote as you please, but remember the soldiers of Napoleon," we have no doubt that if any man, for the sake of a quiet life, or on account of his family, or from the desire of peace, or from the mere apathy, should vote for any other than the Imperial candidate, he would be quietly invited to step out of the line, and the old Napoleonic Guard would be ready to shoot him down if he should refuse to do so. Such is the boasted freedom of the election.

Kansas Affairs.

A great deal has been said in the Pro-Slavery prints on the application of donations for the relief of the suffering in Kansas, to the redemption of scrip issued by the Free State leaders, for political purposes. Those who have most objection to make about "misappropriating of charity funds," and "shameless breaches of trust," contributed never a dollar of the money about which they gabble so vociferously. For the purpose of disabusing the minds of any donors who may have given ear to the lying clamor of the Pro-Slavery sheets, we wish to offer a brief explanation, or statement of facts.

In the first place, we desire the reader to bear in mind that, two classes of Kansas scrip have been issued. The first class was called "*Free State Scrip.*" It was issued about the time of the first invasion of Missourians, to pay the expenses of framing the Free State organization, including the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and the subsequent Free State Legislature. This Free State Scrip was issued for political purposes, was made to bear 10 per cent. interest, and payable when Kansas should come into the Union as a Free State. It was similar in purpose and character, to the scrip issued during the American Revolution. The amount was confined to $50,000. We believe that a portion of that sum has never yet been issued.

The second class was called, "*Protection Fund Scrip.*" It was created and issued by a vote of the Free State citizens of Kansas, to be used to indemnify losses and expenses incurred during the armed invasion of Kansas in Dec., 1855, and the subsequent winter. It was during the time that Lawrence was sacked, when the cannon roared irrevocably lost; when the hoof of the slave driver was upon the neck of Freedom; when towns were sacked, dwellings burned, men butchered; and famine was staring that brave band of patriots in the face, that $23,858 of "Protection Fund Scrip" was issued, to provide necessaries of life. A few men in the Free State ranks had a little surplus property, in the shape of store goods and food. Their neighbors had no money, and no property that could be converted into money. In this exigency the Hutchinsons, merchants of Lawrence, turned over what food and clothing there was in their store to relieve the wants and distress of the starving, naked people, and took "Protection Fund Scrip in payment. Morrow gave all the provisions he had for the same sort of pay. Miss Hall, who kept a boarding house in Lawrence, fed a large number of Free State men under arms, to repel one of the invasions, and received "scrip" therefor. Several other ladies in Kansas did the same. The Hutchinsons gave away so much of their property for "scrip" to prevent starvation, that they failed in business, and were obliged to make an assignment to their eastern creditors.

Gov. Robinson and others managed to obtain donations in Massachusetts to redeem $10,158, of this "scrip." There remains outstanding at present $13,696 of it. Those who hold it are poorly able to sustain the loss. They need their money for the clothing and provisions they advanced in this hour of need, to their suffering com-patriots.

The National Kansas Committee, at its meeting in New York City, Jan. 22, 1857, recommended "that in the future distribution of aid among the needy in Kansas, of provisions, clothing and seeds, it be apportioned at a low valuation and each recipient be called to give his obligation therefor, payable within three years, and that the obligations thus received be applied to the redemption of the "Protection fund scrip, until it be redeemed." It was found by the distributing Committee in Kansas, that but few persons desired aid as a gratuity, they preferred it in the shape of a loan or a sale, to be paid when they got able. This is a well known trait of Northern character.

Now, where was the wrong in making provision as above, for the repayment of those men and women of Kansas, who preferred, out their property, in the hour of need, and begared themselves by so doing? Who is it that is hawking at, and blackguarding the Aid Committee for the correct and judicious course recommended? Who are these intermeddlers in other people's matters, that are giving themselves so much unhappiness about things that do not concern them? Who are those fellows that are howling about "chancery breaches of trust," and "misappropriation of charity funds?" Is it the same mean spirit of the Pro-Slavery men, that actuated the Boston Committee? Is it the same spirit of the Pro-Slavery men, who have done all they could to crush the Free State cause in Kansas, and curse it with Slavery. It is those who exhausted their voluntary abuse and ridicule to prevent their Republican neighbors from making donations for the relief of the distressed in Kansas.

Now in regard to the "Free State scrip," the Aid Committee have no more power to redeem it than to redeem a dollar of it. The holders of it are willing to wait until Kansas comes into the Union as a Free and Sovereign State, when they will present it to the State Government, for redemption.

The "Protection Fund Scrip" outstanding, is of a different character, and should be liquidated with as little delay as possible. It was issued for the purpose of relieving personal suffering, to clothe the naked and feed the hungry; and those who contributed their property with their neighbors upon the grounds of ultimate payment, at a future day, should not be turned away empty. To cheat those confiding generous men and women, who gave up twenty-five thousand dollars of their scanty means, to assuage hunger and clothe nakedness in the dead of winter, would be mean, meanly and dishonest.

In conclusion, it may be proper to say, and we have official authority for the statement, that subscriptions to the "Kansas Aid Committee" for the purpose of paying the fugitive slave law outrages in Boston, and the dreadful anomalies of Kansas. Recall the violation of the privilege of debate in the case of Senator Sumner. Recall the general decay of principle throughout the Northern States for the five years preceding the formation of the great Republican party—how free speech has been forbidden and honest and outspoken men have been driven from public office, and honest and outspoken preachers from the pulpit. These and more would fall to be enumerate or to count upon these findings. They prove what no intelligent reading and thinking man will dare deny: that a great change has taken and is taking place in the spirit of the American people.

To that circle of readers to whom our words will this day reach, we urge these things as a proper subject for serious reflection. The people are the source to which we are to look for the character of our institution. The defence of our liberty is, not in the Declaration of Independence, not in the Constitution, not in the laws enacted by Congress, but in the popular character from which all these emanate. When that corrupts, no charters will save us from decay, and ultimate despotism. The people will be the living inspiration by which our institution are informed. The blatant orators who flatter the popular prejudice and who will fill the air to-day with the doctrines of *vox Populi vox Dei*, if they did their duty would tell the multitude that the voice of the people might not to be listened to unless it is indeed the voice of God; that is, of love, of truth and of justice; that when a people have enslaved their they are no longer fit to rule themselves, and are ripe for tyranny. And then they would go further and say that the American people are beginning to unlearn them, and consequently are beginning to prepare themselves for the loss of those institutions in the preservation of which to-day they will so thoughtlessly clamor.

The French Election.

On one occasion during the Revolution "Old Put" had received a lot of new recruits, and as he had some fighting which he wished to do before long, and wanted men but willing men, he drew up the little fellows in rank before them. "Now," say he, "boys, I don't want to restrain any one of you who wishes to leave; therefore, if any of you are dissatisfied, and desires to return home, they may signify the same by stepping six paces in front of the line. But, added the old war dog, "I'll be d——d if I don't shoot the first man that steps out."

We remember on the occasion upon which the Republican party of Illinois were invited to vote at the election last week, the tenor of which we have not yet heard, but can pretty closely guess. Louis Napoleon gave notice that the election would be entirely free, and every body could vote his own ticket; but the notice was significantly given that any soldiers of whom he is carrying the government of France would be present at the election.

Indeed, from the tenor of the Golden Circular, "Vote as you please, but remember the soldiers of Napoleon," we have no doubt that if any man, for the sake of a quiet life, or on account of his family, or from the desire of peace, or from the mere apathy, should vote for any other than the Imperial candidate, he would be quietly invited to step out of the line, and the old Napoleonic Guard would be ready to shoot him down if he should refuse to do so. Such is the boasted freedom of the election.

The Murderer in the House of the Mob—What he had to say for Himself—His Life Saved by his Mother.

The Memphis *Eagle and Inquirer*, of Saturday, June 27th, has the annexed:

THE LYNCHING LAST NIGHT.

Since the murder of Preston Lyle, on Wednesday, the people of Memphis have been in a state of excitement never before known here. During the whole of yesterday, the excitement was intense, and at night a vast concourse of people assembled in the Court room, in the Exchange Buildings.

An organization was effected, but such was the excitement of the crowd, (numbering at least 3,000 persons,) that nothing could be done. Upon a suggestion, the crowd rushed out of the hall and gathered around the jail, first overturning, (without harm) the Police which had been stationed at the door of the jail—the door was forcibly wrested from the Sheriff, the door unlocked, and able brought out. The crowd then hurried him off to the island in the Navy Yard, with the intention of their executing him. The mother of Able appeared upon the scene and implored the crowd not to murder him, and no doubt saved his life. He was recaptured to prison. At the hour of writing this, the crowd is still clamorous for his execution, and are thundering at the prison door.

The Memphis Evening *News* of June 27th, gives further and more detailed particulars as follows:

Last night a vast concourse assembled at the Exchange Buildings, which was organized by appointing Col. L. Sanarran President, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Numerous motions were made and voted down, when, finally, the motion to appoint a committee of one from each ward to draft resolutions and nominate a Vigilance Committee, was carried.

While the President was nominating the committee, said cries of dissatisfaction, and "hang him now," some persons rushed on the stand and proclaimed that if a hundred persons would follow him, Able should be hung in twenty minutes. The crowd rushed out of the building in the direction of the jail, and after some hesitating with the Police stationed in Delaware Hall, Sergeant Bates, Lieutenant Demarese, Weston, and other points, in order to lynch Haller, and it is more than probable that the attempt has ere this been made. But it would certainly be unsuccessful, and yesterday in a scene of bloodshed unequalled by any tragedy yet enacted in Kansas, the citizens being completely organized under the direction of the Mayor, with orders that no gatherings would be allowed in the streets after dark.

The next intelligence from Kansas, will, far, beyond doubt, bring tidings of riot and murder.

There was no desire on the part of the Free State men to release Haller, but a firm determination that he should have a fair and impartial trial. VIATOR.

Down on Walker.

Take up, almost without a newspaper of the South—we care not what its political complexion, Democratic, American, or Old Line Whig—and the chances are ninety-nine out of one hundred that the paper will be devoted to either a diatribe against Governor Walker for his stand in favor of submitting the new State constitution of Kansas to the people, or to a half-hearted, limping apology for this piece of treason to the Slave Power. The fact is, Southrons is not. The former are United almost entirely to the papers which are enjoying the patronage of the Buchanan Administration, for fear lest it may be found to put the best face upon his policy. The latter, of every political cast, seem to care only to gratify sectional prejudice, which, it is plain, is sure to be the controlling Southern sentiment. Both the attacks and the apologies all afford a most humiliating illustration of the lack of impartial and independent journalism in which the Southern press as a whole has been reduced, where Slavery is concerned.

Why, what has Governor Walker done? Simply that he has undertaken to induce the Free State men of Kansas to forego their Topeka Constitution and the State organization under it, and to come into the Territorial Legislature, in order that, by so doing, they may have the chance for a fair vote shall be given. The head and front of his offending has this extent, no more.

It is impossible to conceive of a more monstrous violation of the obligations as assumed in the organic act and the Cincinnati resolution, that would be the forcing upon the twenty thousand people who have settled in that territory since the passage of the Nebraska bill, a Constitution framed by a Convention elected by not more than sixteen hundred voters. The very fact that the people of the Territory are so vehemently opposed, is proof positive of a consciousness that the mind of the Convention will be one way, and the mind of the people another. The attempt to force a State into Slavery upon Kansas by a snap judgment—by a *coup de main*, in spite of the will of its people. We are only amazed that the South should so far forget itself as to go so universally, give such a project countenance.—*N. Y. Courier & Eng.*

A Bet Decided—I Rambleness of the Old Brick Church Steeple.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times.

The following *jeu d'esprit* was published in the *Cable*, for June, 1857, a magazine of thirty years ago, and copied as a good thing in the papers of those times:

"Two friends recently entered a tavern, where they had frequently resorted, and calling for a supper, they had a long chat together, during which they had drunk a bottle of wine apiece, and they were about to take a parting glass of the same, when one of them was not instantly killed. They were taken out of the car dead, and all his acquaintance or less injured. One hundred died and several others so badly wounded that their recovery is doubtful. The following list is as near correct as it is possible to make it in the hurry of getting out this dispatch.

Mrs. Brigham, wife of Wm. Brigham, of Marietta, dead.

Mr. J. Richardson, of Boston, Mass., dead.

Man, name unknown, dead.

Two sons (14 or 16 years of age,) of Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, badly wounded.

Mr. Hodges, of Marietta, badly hurt.

Charles Talbott, well known on the river, slightly hurt.

Wm. Williams, Harper's Ferry, Va., slightly injured.

L. G. McCully, Columbus, Ohio, badly injured.

Elias M. Stanberry, Morgan Co., badly injured.

Samuel Hayes, of New Matamoras, O., slightly injured.

William H. Crawford, Hamar, slightly injured.

W. W. Brock, Conductor of the train, serious injured.

Edward Plumley, Big Run, Ohio, badly wounded.

Mr. Morrison, Big Run, slightly injured.

Nelli Vincent, Vincent's Station, badly bruised.

Rev. D. C. Perry and son, Barlow, Ohio, slightly injured.

Mr. Cook, Homer, Wheeling, Va., slightly.

Edgar Blunden, Malta, O., slightly.

R. Severson, Baltimore, Md., slightly.

B. W. Plumley, Marietta, slightly.

There may be others. The victims were brought to Marietta as soon as possible, arriving about ten o'clock, where every attention was paid to the sufferers.

These are all the particulars I have been able to ascertain. W.

The Bogus Kansas Election.

The Quindaro *Chieftain* of the 27th ult. says, "we have received returns, (in most cases official) from nearly all the counties where any attention was paid to the bogus election, on the 15th inst. It is believed that further intelligence will not materially add to the number of votes given. The following are the figures:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, as agents of E. I. TUTTLE & CO., Boston, McDONALD, and others, notice of the control over the Patent Medicines, EDWD. L. SWEENAND AND

THERE ARE THREE REASONS, at least, why people use Dolgiff's Spanish Lustral—
1st. Because it will make a Bald head Hair.
2d. It cleans the head of Dandruff, and makes the Hair soft and glossy.
3d. It kills Hair-eaters, and is the best article for the Toilet ever used.
For sale by GALE BROTHERS, BECK & PAINE, F. S. H. HOOKER, 50 Randolph street.
Trade supplied by
jy6 1t-4w

DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical Pathological, Surgical and Microscopic Museum, against his office, on the same floor, 21 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These models are from Paris, Tuberty, Grand Amphitheatre, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Ladies admitted exclusively on Wednesdays only, from 12 m. to 4 p.m. In the evening, gentlemen admitted, 25 cents. Dr. Thomson's patients admitted free of charge. Boys and children never admitted.
jy6 1t

DR. TILTON has left the Missouri House, and returned to New York. His medicines, including the celebrated Cannabis Indica the invention of old Dr. James for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., can be obtained of the Agents, Dolgiff, 50 Randolph st., corner Franklin, who is the only Agent in this State. All letters addressed to Dr. FRIEND, box 142, will meet with prompt attention. 10 doz Gill
DR. ANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE. This is one of the best institutions in the country, and the very best place for young men to spend their winter evenings. P. E. Spencer's Writing Academy, now in progress. Students can enter at any time, day or evening. Office Open from 9 to 4 P.M. See advertisement in another column. Rooms, 63 Clark street, opposite Sherman's Bank.
E. K. SWIFT, BROTHER & SON.
jy6 1t

$1,000—TASTELESS AND CONVENIENT.—BRADFORD'S Infallible Cure Guaed Pills, for the positive cure of diseases, where that noxious agent, Cayenne, is generally used. The proprietor of this Pill will forfeit the Sum Thousand Dollars if they fail to make a cure, and hopes this may be instrumental in doing incalculable of substitutes of Cayenne Pill. Ladies, Ladies, Ladies,

Legal Notices.

WHEREAS, AUGUSTUS S. WIGGINS, and his wife, Mary E. Wiggins, executed a deed of trust, to the undersigned, as Trustee, dated the 15th day of June, 1857, to secure certain indebtedness therein mentioned, and duly recorded in Cook County Recorder's Office, in Book 560 of Deeds, page 1, etc., to which deed of trust and the record thereof reference is hereby made, which deed of trust was filed for record on the 15th day of June, 1857, at 9 o'clock A. M., and duly recorded in Book 560 of Deeds, page 1, etc.

AND WHEREAS, default has been made in payment of the indebtedness, default has been made in the payment of a note by the said Wiggins thereto, and the holders thereof have elected to call and foreclose the said deed of trust, and have given notice of such election, as by said deed of trust they are authorized to do.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I shall, under the authority of said deed of trust, sell at public vendue, at the house of said Wiggins, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1857, that part of the south eighteen (18) feet of lot twenty-one (21) and the north twenty (20) feet of lot twenty-two (22) in block 11 of Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, in the City of Chicago, as said Lots and Addition are bounded and laid out on the south side of the south branch of the said Chicago River, with the appurtenances, and all the right, title, and interest which I have in and to said premises, under said deed of trust, for the purpose of satisfying said indebtedness.

JOHN C. HAINES, Trustee.

Dated Chicago, July 8th, 1857.—jy9-3t-eod

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned, Sarah C. Bond, administratrix, and John H. Pickard, administrator, of the estate of Sarah C. Bond, deceased, pursuant to an order of the County Court, Cook County, Illinois, made at the June term, A. D. 1857, thereof, will sell at public vendue, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1857, at the house of said deceased, in said County, the following described real estate, belonging to said estate, to wit: The south half of lot 4, in block 4, in the City of Chicago, as said Lot and Block are bounded and laid out on the south side of the south branch of the City of Chicago, in said County, and subject to the dower interest of said widow, in said premises, for the purpose of paying said debts and expenses of said administration.

SARAH C. BOND, Administratrix.
JOHN H. PICKARD, Administrator.

Dated Chicago, July 8th, 1857.—jy9-3t-eod

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Woodward & Galloway, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorized to use the firm in liquidation.

W. H. WOODWARD,
WM. F. GALLOWAY, Jr.

Chicago, June 30th, 1857.—jy9-3t

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hall, Chase & Bates, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who are authorized to use the firm in liquidation.

R. L. HALL,
CHAS. L. BATES.

Chicago, June 1, 1857.—jy9-3t-eod

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the business of Commission Merchants, under the name and firm of GILMORE & WRIGHT, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of their friends and the public. Business to commence on the expiry of one of the firm, Mr. Gilmore, on the 1st of July, 1857, at the house of said Gilmore, in Lake Street, in Chicago, and will be found at the store of said firm, in Lake Street, in Chicago, in the City of Chicago, as soon as the same can be prepared for their reception.

GILMORE & WRIGHT.

Chicago, April 29, 1857.—jy9-3t-eod

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

PARGO & KELLOGG,
SUCCESSORS TO MSS. PARGO & KELLOGG,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Have a great variety of Boots and Shoes ready on hand, comprising nearly every style and quality manufactured.
No. 12 South Water St., Chicago, Illinois.
Also, Agents for the Celebrated Gutta Percha Boots and Shoes for Summer Wear.
Sept 29 South Water st., in Sather's Block. m2m

Whipple, Alley & Billings,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,
161 South Water Street.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF City and Country Dealers to their large stock of

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
SPRING TRADE,

Now in store and ready for exhibition. Would particularly invite the attention of close buyers to

CASH AND SHORT TIME.

M. M. WHIPPLE, Chicago.
ALLEY & BILLINGS, Bridgeton, Me. m2

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills,

Have moved to WARD, DOGGETT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT
SPRING STOCK
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all varieties, adapted to the wants of City and Country trade,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

Men's Kip and Thick Boots,

Made in their Chicago manufactory, constantly on hand.

The above will be offered on very lowest prices, and on liberal terms.

132 SOUTH WATER ST. 132
m16-3m-eod Star Clark street Bridge.

NEW YORK
Hide and Leather Depot.

J. L. Chapman & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
LEATHER,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Sole and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins, Linings, Bindings, &c. Also Dealers in Hides, Wool, Heavy Furs and Furs.

18 NORTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe WAREHOUSE.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our extensive Stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
for spring and summer trade, which we will exhibit at prices, selling cost of transportation.
Agents for the Celebrated Gutta Percha Boots for every measurement, from letter clean, subject to the Lower Lake Freight.
An assortment of Black Rubber purchasing shoe, in a complete stock of Boots and Shoes.
C. F. HENDERSON & CO.
m2 LAKE STREET.

Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,
Successors to Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
116 & 118 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
Boston, New York, Rochester, Rutland.

Statement
OF THE
FARMERS' & MECHANICS'
Fire, Marine & Life Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.

Authorized Capital by Charter, $1,000,000.

Amount of capital, collected or secured	$200,000 00
Amount of assets	$1,000,000 00
Total capital and surplus	$200,000 00
Capital stock paid up	$100,000 00
Cash on hand	$12,407 11
Cash in bank or agencies	$18,000 00
Premiums	$80,000 00
Number of shares of stock owned by Company, par value $50	

	Market val.
200 do. Illinois Central bank stock	$8,000 00
200 do. Girard trust stock	$8,000 00
100 do. Mechanics' bank stock	$5,000 00
2 do. Delaware & R. R. bonds	$1,000 00
Aggregate market value of stock owned	$22,000 00

Amount of loan secured by mortgage on real estate, the first lien on such estate, not exceeding one-half the value of the same, at the time of loan	$145,000 00
Amount of loans on collateral security, not exceeding the market value of the same	$18,000 00
Number of shares of stock of all kinds held by the Company as security for loans, at the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned on the same	

	Par value.	Market value.	Amount loaned.
Chesapeake Mineral Mining Company	$20,000	$20,000	$10,000
Bank of Pennsylvania & Bank Int. Co.	5,000	5,000	1,000
Mechanics' Bank Stock Company	4,000	4,000	1,000
Girard Trust Company	2,000	2,000	1,000
Total sum loaned on the above stocks			$22,000

Amount of other securities for money loaned, viz.:

Amount of cash, or stock, or other securities, held for payment of premiums, payment not due	$97,700 00
Notes for premiums, principal	$140,000 00
Premiums on policies recently issued and dividends due on the Company	$20,000 00
Aggregate amount of funds (comprising capital and surplus)	$1,207,407 07

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due	
Losses in course of adjustment, including those resisted	$10,000 00
Total amount of claims on the Company	$10,000 00
Amount of reinsurance fund, including premiums, and all other liabilities, except capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Total amount of liabilities, including capital stock	$1,010,000 00
Net cash value of the property of the Company	$197,407 07

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: }
Thomas R. Kennedy, President, and William A. Maloney, Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing statement, subscribed by them, is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, on the 31st day of December, 1856, as near as they can ascertain the same.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: }
Thomas R. Kennedy, President,
William A. Maloney, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of February, 1857.
T. Jones H. Frick, Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that the above and foregoing statement, subscribed by the President and Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company, and sworn to before me, is in the form prescribed by the laws of Pennsylvania, and that the same is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, on the 31st day of December, 1856, as near as I can ascertain the same.

JOHN H. FRICK,
Commissioner of Deeds for the City of Philadelphia.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: }
I, James S. Pearson, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, do certify that John H. Frick, Esq., before whom the annexed affidavit of the President and Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company, to the statement of the hundred and twenty-second quarter, was taken and subscribed, was at the time of the same, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City of Philadelphia, and that the signature to the annexed affidavit is in the proper handwriting of the said Commissioner.

JAMES S. PEARSON,
Alderman.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA: }
I, A. G. Wm. Freedley, Prothonotary of the General Court of Common Pleas in and for said County of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that James S. Pearson, Esq., before whom the annexed affidavit of the President and Secretary of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Company, to the statement of the hundred and twenty-second quarter, was taken and subscribed, was at the time of the same, an Alderman in and for the City of Philadelphia, and that the signature to the annexed affidavit is in the proper handwriting of the said Alderman.

A. G. WM. FREEDLEY,
Prothonotary.

Medicines, &c.

CONSUMPTION.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING the means of Self-Cure, by a Physician who lost his health by the ignorance of the Medical Profession, and who was cured by a simple remedy, which he will send free to any person who may send their address, with two stamps, to pay the expense of advertising, etc. Address, DR. WM. H. SHERMAN, Box 1,000, Cleveland, Ohio.

DR. HURRELL'S
MEDICAL INFIRMARY,
69 RANDOLPH STREET, 69
Opposite the Revere Hotel.

TO YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS.—NERVOUS Debility and Chronic Diseases, the first and different consequences of which are premature decay, loss of vigor, nervous irritability, pain in the back, dimness of sight, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, pimples on the face, blotches on the skin, aversion to society, loss of hair, lassitude, pain in the joints, and many other symptoms, which, if not cured, lead to the most dreadful consequences, including premature decay, and in many cases insanity, consumption and death, are treated with the greatest success by the Medical Staff of the Infirmary.

Persons who have injured themselves by improper indulgence, and who find themselves weak, nervous, and unfitted for the duties of business, or married life, are fully restored to perfect vigor and health.

Persons living at a distance may be cured by giving a plain statement of their cases, will be attended to punctually, and medicines forwarded to any part of the United States or Canada.

Address, DR. HURRELL, M. D., Box 1868 P. O.

Private Office, No. 69 Randolph st. m22-1y

Hardware, Machinery &c.

Excelsior Iron Works,

MASON, McARTHUR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND BRASS WORK, of every description. Also, sole owners of the celebrated Excelsior Patent Rotary and Rocking Machines.

Works, corner of Canal and Carroll streets, Chicago, Ill. m2m-1y

T. W. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Frazer,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILROAD CARS, Portable and Stationary
Steam Engines and Boilers,

Portable Grain Saw Mills, Gaines Patent Screw Cutting and Assorting Machine, Gaines' Patent Grain Mills and Bolters.

Engine and Hand Lathes,

Upright Drills, Hand Screw Machines, Shafting, Pumps, Iron Pipe, Brass Work, Castings, Patterns, etc.

POWER AND HAND PLANERS, ETC.

No. 75 Canal and 209 Quincy Streets, Chicago.

EAGLE WORKS, CHICAGO, ILL.
Work Office: GARDE & CO.
P. W. GATES. S. S. WARNER. T. CHALMERS.
April 27—1857.

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS.
Office, 233 Lake Street.

Walworth, Hubbard & Co.,
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Warming and Ventilating Establishments from or for Steam, Hot Water, or Gas Pipe. Having had the experience of further years, they are prepared to furnish Gas Fitting, Gas Pipe, Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Lamps, and Gas Burners, of the most approved forms. This method is preferred by Factories, Hotels, Hospitals, Churches, Railroad Shops, Banks, Dwellings, Public Buildings.
They manufacture and have constantly on hand,
IRON STEAM PIPE,
With Brass, and Iron Fittings of every kind, for Engine, Boiler and Pump connections.

Globe Valves,	Gauges,	Safety Valves,
Gauge Cocks,	Globe Valves,	Oil Cups,
Check Valves,	Oil Valves,	Water Gauges,

WORTHINGTON'S STEAM PUMPS.
CUTTER'S PATENT PLUG VALVES.
BOILER PLUGS, GAS PIPE AND FITTINGS.
Agents for
ASHCROFT'S STEAM GUAGES,
EARNSHAW'S STEAM GUAGES. m25

Morris, Jones & Co.,
DEALERS IN
American Iron and Steel,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
English, Swiss, Russia and Norway Iron,

PENNSYLVANIA BOILER PLATES, Manufactured exclusively, or to required size.
Bolts, Nuts, Washers, and Spikes.
Tyre, Spring, Axle, and Blacksmiths' Iron.
Locomotive Boiler Plates, Tubes, &c.
Locomotive Tyre, Axles, Springs, &c.
Warehouse, Corner Pine and Water streets, Philadelphia.
Office, No. 63 Dock st. m2m-1y

Hardware! Hardware!
HAVING PURCHASED OF C. BUNYON, Esq., the entire Stock of Hardware, Stoves, Tools, etc., we are ready to supply our friends and the public with the articles in our line, at the old stand, No. 11 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a share of the same in future.
Chicago, April 1, 1857.—m2m-1y

We Forwarding on this Route.
ALL CHARGES MADE IN THE DEPOT.
The new and splendid Steamers,
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. I. T. Pleasants,
CITY OF BUFFALO, Capt. Wm. Jones,
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, Capt. L. S. Goodrich,
Form the Line between Toledo and Buffalo.
One of the above Steamers will leave daily, on the arrival of the Telegraph Trains, at Toledo, for Buffalo, and Ogdensburg, with the newly Improved Jackson Patent Safety Guards, and all other points East.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Office, Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.
Chicago, April 1, 1857.—m2m-1y

Great Western, Canada, Railway.
GREAT CENTRAL U. S. MAIL ROUTE.
24 hours from Chicago to New York.
Passengers leave Chicago every morning, at 10 o'clock, for all points East, arriving at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Troy, Boston, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
FROM DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS, Crossing the Suspension Bridge, over which trains now run without change of cars or baggage.
In connection with the Great Western Railway, and over the Hudson River Railroad, through tickets have been procured and baggage checked to all points East.
FOUR DAILY TRAINS LEAVE DETROIT, Sundays excepted.
Morning Express—Leaves at 10.30 A.M., arrives at Niagara Falls at 1.30 P.M., New York next morning, or Boston, at noon next day.
Steamboat Express—Leaves at 10.30 A.M., connecting at Niagara Falls with Express Train, which leaves at 1.30 P.M., for Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Rouse's Point, &c., and Boston at night.
Night Express—Leaves at 7.00 P.M., arrives at Niagara Falls 1.30 P.M.—New York next day at dinner, or Boston next morning.
This is the fastest train ever run from the West to the East.
Night Express—Leaves at 12 P.M., arrives at Niagara Falls at 7.30 A.M., in time for breakfast, and Boston next morning.
The 7.00 A.M., 10.30 A.M. and 7.00 P.M. trains from Detroit connect at Niagara Falls with the Express Trains for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.
Connections are made at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge with the G. W. R. R. for Hamilton, Toronto, Guelph, Stratford, London, Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West.
Passengers for the West will find this the shortest and most direct route.
Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, 217 Broadway, New York, and at the principal Hotels in New York and Boston.
Baggage checked through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, and Troy, without change.
Fare as low as by any other